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EXAMINER	-
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NGUYEN, TUAN HOANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2618

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 11/15/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's remark on pages 6-8, Applicant argues that Stephen Valentine (European Patent No. EP 1 330 138 hereinafter "Valentine") reference cited by the Examiner does not itself teach the user device being further adapted to obtain from the dispatch network a user device specific set of at least one provision talkgroup identifier having a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device. Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant argument. Applicant should refer to Valentine reference (col. 2 lines 5-13 and col. 8 lines 15-31) where as the Examiner interpreted the user device being further adapted to obtain from the dispatch network a user device specific set of at least one provision talkgroup identifier having a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device, e.g., Valentine teaches that both the TErrestrial Trunked RAdio (Tetra) private/public mobile radio (PMR) standard, as well as other PMR systems, provide for broadcast (point-to-multipoint) based communications. One subset of point-to-multipoint communications in trunked PMR communication systems is group calls, whereby specific groups of users (read on user device specific set) (col. 2 lines 5-13) within the system are allocated a talk-group

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identification (TGID) code. Therefore, the teaching of the prior art references still read on.

Base on the above rational, it is believed that the claimed limitations are met by the references submitted and therefore, the rejection are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

3. Claims 1- 2, 13-14, 20-21 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Stephen Valentine (European Patent No. EP 1 330 138 hereinafter "Valentine").

Consider claim 1, Valentine teaches a user device capable of walkie-talkie-like functionality adapted to participate in dispatch calls through a dispatch network (col. 2 lines 5-13), the user device being further adapted to obtain from the dispatch network a user device specific set of at least one provision talkgroup identifier having a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (see fig. 3 col. 2 lines 5-13 and col. 8 lines 15-31), and to make information pertaining to the

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provisioned talkgroup identifiers available to a user of the user device (see fig. 3 col. 8 lines 24-31).

Consider claims 2, 14, and 21, Valentine further teaches the user device is a wireless device (col. 4 lines 42-52).

Consider claim 13, Valentine teaches a dispatch network adapted to provide dispatch services to user devices capable of walkie-talkie-like functionality (col. 2 lines 5-13), the dispatch network being adapted to provide to each user device a user device specific set of at least one provision talkgroup identifier having a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (see fig. 3 col. 2 lines 5-13 and col. 8 lines 15-31).

Consider claim 20, Valentine teaches a method of provisioned talkgroup discovery comprising: a user device capable of walkie-talkie-like functionality transmitting a request to a dispatch network (col. 2 lines 5-13); the dispatch network receiving the request and responding with a response containing a user device specific set of at least one provision talkgroup identifier having a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (see fig. 3 col. 2 lines 5-13 and col. 8 lines 15-31); and the user device receiving the response and making the provisioned talkgroup identifiers available to a user of the user device (see fig. 3 col. 8 lines 24-31).

Consider claim 23, Valentine further teaches the request and response are sent using layer 3 messages (col. 8 lines 32-45).

Consider claim 24, Valentine further teaches the request is a registration request and the response is an enhanced registration accept message (col. 4 line 53 through col. 5 line 16).

Consider claim 25, Valentine teaches a memory for storing data for access by a user device of a dispatch network, comprising: a data structure stored in memory, data structure being a message containing a provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (col. 2 lines 14-24).

Consider claim 26, Valentine further teaches the data structure is an enhanced registration accept message (col. 4 line 53 through col. 5 line 16).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 3-7, 9-12, 15-16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Valentine in view of Toyryla et al. (U.S PAT. 6,999,783 hereinafter "Toyryla").

Consider claim 3, Valentine teaches a user device capable of walkie-talkie-like functionality adapted to participate in dispatch calls through a dispatch network.

Valentine does not explicitly show that the information pertaining to the provisioned talkgroup identifiers is selected from a group consisting of: the provisioned talkgroup identifiers themselves; a respective corresponding name for each provisioned talkgroup identifier; a combination of some of the provisioned talkgroup identifiers themselves and a respective corresponding name for some of the provisioned talkgroup identifiers.

In the same field of endeavor, Toyryla teaches the information pertaining to the provisioned talkgroup identifiers is selected from a group consisting of: the provisioned talkgroup identifiers themselves (col. 9 lines 9-14); a respective corresponding name for each provisioned talkgroup identifier (col. 5 lines 35-42); a combination of some of the provisioned talkgroup identifiers themselves and a respective corresponding name for some of the provisioned talkgroup identifiers (col. 5 lines 43-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, the information pertaining to the provisioned talkgroup identifiers is selected from a group consisting of: the provisioned talkgroup identifiers themselves; a respective corresponding name for each provisioned talkgroup identifier; a combination of some of the provisioned talkgroup identifiers themselves and

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a respective corresponding name for some of the provisioned talkgroup identifiers, as taught by Toyryla, in order to provide a technically simple method for creating a dynamic group.

Consider claim 4, Toyryla further teaches a message generation and processing function adapted to: transmit a first message to the dispatch network to request the respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (col. 3 lines 26-35); and receive at least a second message from the dispatch network containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s) (col. 3 lines 56-60).

Consider claim 5, Valentine further teaches the first and second messages are layer 3 messages (col. 8 lines 32-45).

Consider claim 6, Toyryla further teaches a user interface for receiving an input from a user requesting that the first message be transmitted, and in response to which input transmits the first message (col. 9 lines 46-53).

Consider claim 7, Valentine further teaches adapted to transmit the first message automatically upon being powered on (col. 7 lines 34-45).

Consider claim 9, Toyryla further teaches adapted to obtain from the network a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user

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device by automatically trying to join each of a plurality of talkgroups that could possibly be provisioned, and maintaining a record of which talkgroups were successfully joined (col. 6 lines 31-44).

Consider claim 10, Toyryla further teaches at least one user device according to claim 2 in combination with the dispatch network adapted to provide to each user device a respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (col. 3 lines 26-40).

Consider claim 11, Toyryla further teaches the dispatch network provides each user device the respective provisioned talkgroup identifiers in response to a request from the user device (col. 11 lines 3-12).

Consider claim 12, Toyryla further teaches in combination with the dispatch network adapted to provide to the at least one user device the respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisional for the user device (col. 3 lines 26-40).

Consider claim 15, Toyryla further teaches a message generation and processing function adapted to: receive a first message from a particular user device requesting the respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device (col. 3 lines 26-35); and transmit at least a second message

containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s) (col. 3 lines 56-60).

Consider claim 16, Valentine further teaches adapted to transmit a message containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s) to a given user device automatically upon power on of the given user device (col. 7 lines 34-45).

Consider claim 22, Toyryla further teaches the user device receiving an input from a user in response to which input the request is transmitted (col. 9 lines 46-53).

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Valentine in view of Ericsson, Motorola, Siemens, Nokia companies (Technical Specification Architecture V1.1.1 (2003-10)).

Consider claim 8, Valentine teaches a user device capable of walkie-talkie-like functionality adapted to participate in dispatch calls through a dispatch network.

Valentine does not explicitly show that a user device which is compliant with an iDEN.TM. standard.

In the same field of endeavor, Ericsson, Motorola, Siemens, Nokia companies teach a user device which is compliant with an iDEN.TM. standard (page 11 section 5.1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, a user device which is compliant with an iDEN.TM. standard, as taught by Ericsson, Motorola, Siemens, Nokia companies, in order to

provide user equipment containing the push to talk application client software over cellular phone.

7. Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Valentine in view of Wolf et al. (U.S. PAT. 6,999,783 hereinafter "Wolf").

Consider claim 17, Valentine teaches a user device capable of walkie-talkie-like functionality adapted to participate in dispatch calls through a dispatch network.

Valentine does not explicitly show that a dispatch network comprising a dispatch controller, the dispatch server comprising: a D-HLR (dispatch-home location register) maintaining for each user device a respective list of provisioned talkgroup identifiers; and a DAP (dispatch application processor) adapted to process a first message from a particular user device to request the respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device to obtain the provisioned talkgroup identifiers from the D-HLR, and to transmit at least a second message containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s).

In the same field of endeavor, Wolf teaches a dispatch network comprising a dispatch controller, the dispatch server comprising: a D-HLR (dispatch-home location register) maintaining for each user device a respective list of provisioned talkgroup identifiers (col. 3 line 55 through col. 4 line 16); and a DAP (dispatch application processor) adapted to process a first message from a particular user device to request the respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device to obtain the provisioned talkgroup identifiers from the D-HLR, and to

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transmit at least a second message containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s) (col. 3 lines 10-29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, a dispatch network comprising a dispatch controller, the dispatch server comprising: a D-HLR (dispatch-home location register) maintaining for each user device a respective list of provisioned talkgroup identifiers; and a DAP (dispatch application processor) adapted to process a first message from a particular user device to request the respective provisioned talkgroup identifier for each talkgroup provisioned for the user device to obtain the provisioned talkgroup identifiers from the D-HLR, and to transmit at least a second message containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s), as taught by Wolf, in order to provide for a prioritization of the multiple talkgroups.

Consider claim 18, Wolf further teaches at least one EBTS through which messages are routed between user devices and the dispatch application processor (col. 3 lines 10-29).

Consider claim 19, Wolf further teaches adapted to transmit a message containing the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s) to a given user device automatically whenever there has been a change in the provisioned talkgroup identifier(s) of the given user device (col. 9 lines 9-28).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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Commissioner for Patents

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-8329. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00Am - 5:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Maung Nay A. can be reached on (571)272-7882882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information Consider the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tuan Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2618

T.N

Quochien B. Vuong 2/20/07
QUOCHIEN B. VUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER